



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 14, 1924
FOR LABOR ORGANIZATION
INDUSTRY'S CASH BOX BULGING
PENSIONS MORE PROFITABLE
THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN LABOR
INCOME TAX PUBLICITY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler-makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Dredgemen No. 72—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 268 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Sec., A. W. Dobson, 134 Jules Ave. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Promotional League, Room 301, Anglo Building; phone Hemlock 2925.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Geo. Cochran, 1215 E. 18th St., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 23—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1924

No. 42

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For Labor Organization

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By Frank Morrison

The observance of Golden Rule Day on December 7 is for two good purposes: First, to extend the influence of the Golden Rule; second, to raise funds for the orphans of Bible Lands.

These orphans are the children of peoples who were our allies in the World War, who were practically deserted afterward by the Powers which had drawn them in. America alone stood by them; we have been their great friend, they have been our wards.

The Near East Relief has accomplished a marvelous work. Through its philanthropy we have saved more than a million lives. These lives were saved through the expenditure of nearly eighty-six million dollars in money and supplies. At the time the last annual congressional report was submitted, there were 39,000 orphans in the care of the organization, together with 21,000 orphans partially dependent. Last year 14,000 of these children were restored to normal life in homes, or to self-support, and 40,000 children outside the orphanages have been assimilated. Two-thirds of the children now in the orphanages are under twelve years of age.

So, if we wish to practice the Golden Rule, we must do our share toward the continued support of these orphans until they are self-supporting, which means, in most cases, until they reach the age of 16 years.

The vocational training which is being given to these children in the American orphanages is worthy of consideration. They are learning to do the world's work, especially in the agricultural and industrial fields.

The American Federation of Labor, in its convention assembled, recognized and approved the work of the Near East Relief, and urged the continuation of its program especially for the feeding and housing and training of orphans. It recognized to all of the international and national unions, to state bodies and local unions, the need of collecting funds for this purpose. It asked every local union to appropriate at least \$60 a year, the cost of one orphan, to assist in this work.

What greater service can any man or woman give to humanity than to assist in saving the lives of these children, deprived of the care and love of their own parents? In the training of these children, America is accomplishing a work that will live in the minds and memories of all nations, a work that will spiritually ennoble all those who have taken an active part in it. A monument to this remarkable American philanthropic achievement has already been erected, in the hearts and minds of more than a million people who have been saved and who now have a feeling of the Brotherhood of Man, a desire to continue themselves the same self-sacrificing type of service. This is the practice and propagation of the Golden Rule.

Until the last orphan has been placed in a position of self-support, I shall continue to give my earnest assistance to the work of the Near East Relief, and I am certain that the great organized labor movement of America will continue to do so. The practice of the Golden Rule, the relief of the needy and stricken is the mission and purpose of the organized workers of America.

INDUSTRY'S CASH BOX BULGING.

The coffers of industrial corporations are bulging with profits. Never in the history of this country were these concerns so loaded with cash as they are today.

It was announced recently that the cash account of the General Motors Corporation increased more than \$50,000,000 in three months, bringing that item up to \$84,000,000.

At the end of last year 16 corporations held cash and investments that totaled \$1,200,000,000, and it is predicted that much larger holdings will be announced at the end of this year.

At the end of 1923 the Steel Trust headed the list with \$346,000,000 in cash and investments. The General Electric Company was next with \$91,000,000, followed by American Telephone and Telegraph with \$88,000,000, and Standard Oil of New Jersey with \$87,000,000. Other corporations that reported enormous cash and investments last year, and which will increase this year, are: New York Central, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Vacuum Oil Company, Southern Pacific, Allied Chemical, Armour, Eastman Kodak, Pennsylvania, Standard Oil of New York and the Pullman Company.

Smaller corporations are reporting what is declared to be "substantial" profits at the close of the year 1924. The following indicate these net gains, after all charges and taxes have been met:

Packard Motor Company, \$4,805,170; American Type Founders, \$1,010,757; Houston Oil, \$1,744,398.

The publication of income tax returns indicate the huge profits made by monopoly and trustified industry, and that living wages can, and should, be paid.

CAUSE BIG WASTES.

"One dollar in every five produced in this country is being destroyed through wastes in industry than can be prevented," Edwin W. Ely, of the Division of Simplified Practice, Department of Commerce, told a group of business men at a convention in Washington.

This waste is an insidious enemy, and is largely due to lost motion—lost in the production, storage and handling of hundreds of varieties, styles or sizes of everyday commodities for which the demand is limited to but a small proportion, the speaker said. Each useless motion involved in the handling of such slow-moving goods constitutes an added charge on those items which are more active.

Mr. Ely said that the procedure of simplified practice, urged by the Department of Commerce, is neither technical nor scientific. It is rather the application of common sense measures to sets of conditions business men are unaware of until their attention is called to same.

One of the results of simplified practice is the discovery that in most analyses of industry 90 per cent of the demand is found to cover but 10 per cent of the items in an industry.

"With such figures before a conference representative of an industry," Mr. Ely said, "the action generally taken is the obvious, common sense one—the elimination of most of the other 90 per cent of items."

The speaker emphasized that his division has no police power or regulatory authority in any form. Its function is to point out wastes.

PENSIONS MORE PROFITABLE.

From a cold-blooded business standpoint and which ignores every humane impulse, society would find it more profitable to abolish its poor-houses and their expensive upkeep, and pay dependent poor a reasonable pension, is the belief of the United Mine Workers' committee on old age pensions.

The committee made a personal visit to more than four-fifths of the county homes of Illinois. A large majority of the supervisors of these institutions favor the pension plan.

In defense of their position, the committee refers to Jasper County, in the southern part of the state, which has solved the problem by selling its county farm and paying former inmates a weekly pension of \$6, "thus saving money for the taxpayers and creating happier conditions for its dependent poor."

"The 80 homes visited," the committee says, "comprise 14,417 acres of land, valued at \$2,565,425, with buildings and furnishings valued at \$6,176,279, making a total investment of \$8,741,704. In these institutions there are, at the present time, 2,684 inmates. Allowing 4 per cent on the investment would mean \$130 to each inmate. Add to this the average cost of maintenance which is, according to figures furnished us \$5.30 per week, or \$275.60 per annum, making a total cost of \$405.60 per annum. In addition to this sum, something should be allowed for insurance and repairs, so that we find the present system to be a costly one, to say nothing of the cruel and inhuman method employed in caring for our aged and helpless dependents.

"Of the 2,684 inmates, 2,177 are 65 years of age and over; of these 870 could readily find good homes if paid a reasonable pension not to exceed \$300 per annum, according to the statements of the various superintendents, and a much larger per cent, according to interviews with the inmates. We also found that the combined salaries of the superintendents of these institutions amount to \$104,778 annually, attending physicians \$27,607 in salaries, while quite a number are paid by the visit and about \$73,406 is paid for extra help. The superintendents, in addition to their salaries, are furnished with a residence and living expenses.

"Of the 80 superintendents interviewed, 53 favor old age pensions, eight are opposed and 19 are doubtful."

The committee points out that there are a limited number of dependent persons in each county who would have to be cared for in some institution, but with a wise pension law district homes could care for the remaining few.

The committee reports that conditions in the 80 county homes varied "from the very best to the most horrible, largely dependent upon the whims and capabilities of county supervisors and superintendents.

"In such homes where the inmates had nothing but praise for their superintendent and the conditions surrounding them, it was a touching sight to see how their old faces would light with joy and hope at the suggestion of a pension that would enable them to go home, however humble it might be, and live and die among friends, familiar scenes and happy associations now lost to them forever."

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN LABOR.

By Samuel Gompers.

(An editorial in The American Federationist for November).

On November 17 a unique and historic event will occur. Conventions of two great labor movements will be called into session on the international border between Mexico and the United States. Included in the American Federation of Labor we have the labor movement of Canada, so the conventions at El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, will bring together the organized wage earners of three great countries. Never has there been such a gathering of representatives of the workers as this will be. It is of surpassing significance.

The American Federation of Labor will open its convention in El Paso. The Mexican Federation of Labor will convene just across the river in Juarez. There will be international ceremonials attendant upon the opening of these two conventions—ceremonials such as would be possible only where the Latin love of color finds expression. Americans will observe these ceremonials with pleasure because, while we give less expression to the love of color and display, we enjoy it none the less.

During the period in which the two conventions are in session there will be joint meetings for fraternal intercourse, in order that in great common assemblages there may be opportunity for expressions of a common idealism and a common purpose.

* * *

It is doubtful if there is anywhere else the same high degree of unity and sympathy that exist between the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation of Labor. The two movements have more than once demonstrated their common understanding. They have more than once joined in common effort. They have labored together for the uplift of all working people and their labors have been rewarded with achievements which will live as long as history is preserved and read.

The conventions of these two movements this year will deal with mighty currents in human affairs. The Mexican workers have elected a president in whom they have full faith and confidence—a man whom they count as one of them. They will go from their convention to his inauguration. They feel a fresh breath of freedom in that great accomplishment.

The American workers will go to their convention fresh from a great political campaign into which they have poured their energy as never before. As these lines are written that campaign is in its white heat of turmoil and struggle. But whatever the outcome the workers will go to their convention in El Paso with the consciousness that they have given of their best in the cause of human freedom. There can be no such struggle without success, whether that success is or is not immediately visible.

* * *

But great and significant as may be these two great political efforts, political campaigns are, after all, but secondary considerations in the trade union movement. The greatest single fact that will be recorded at El Paso and at Juarez is that the two movements have come through the year in solidarity, with strength increased, with material conditions improved, with spirits high, idealism at its loftiest and determination at its staunchest. The great story is the story of the growth and progress of trade unionism as such.

It will be a privilege to attend these conventions. It will be an inspiration. On to El Paso! On to Juarez! On to the great goal of Labor!

You can always tell a failure—but you can't tell him very much.

SYSTEM ADOPTED BY DOCTORS.

The Physicians' and Surgeons' union of the national capital, officially known as the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, has established an elaborate sliding wage scale that applies to every ill of man.

The minimum rate for office consultation or advice over the telephone is \$2, and \$300 for certain major operations. Maximum rates for the same service ranges from \$10 to \$5,000. Provision is made for charity patients and for those who can not pay the minimum. "Diminishing the fees except for motives of charity and benevolence is a violation of this regulation," according to the by-laws of the union.

A number of regulations, known to trade unionists as "working rules," are provided. Where a member of the union is victimized, that institution will be blacklisted by the union until the wrong is rectified. This working rule is as follows:

"Whenever the medical staff of a hospital or dispensary is forced to resign, or any member thereof, and when, after due hearing, this society finds that such dismissal was without just cause, it shall be forbidden to any member of this society to accept a position on the staff of said hospital or dispensary."

The working rules also provide that members shall assist one another in the collection of their wage, and all forms of grafting are condemned as conduct unbecoming union members.

On admission to the union, each member must agree to abide by the constitution, by-laws and adopted scale of prices.

GOLDEN RULE SUNDAY.

During the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in El Paso the middle of November, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will preside at a Golden Rule Dinner at which a four cent menu will be served, consisting of food ordinarily eaten by the children in the orphanages of the Near East Relief.

All the delegates will be invited to become the guests of the Near East Relief and addresses will be made by representative labor officials.

Frank Morrison is chairman of the Industrial Section of the Near East Relief. Hugh Frayne is chairman of the Industrial Section of Golden Rule Sunday and Charles Stelzle is serving as secretary.

International labor organizations are co-operating in making this occasion a success, many of their officers taking an active part in promoting it, and a large percentage of the central labor bodies throughout the country have taken action favorable to its observance by the various local unions.

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor endorsed a plan whereby central bodies and local unions appropriate sixty dollars for the annual support of an orphan in the Near East countries.

HOURS OF LABOR IN ENGLAND.

During 1923 the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress sent a questionnaire to its affiliated organizations for the purpose of ascertaining the normal working week recognized in industries in which members of the trade unions were employed. The result of this enquiry as communicated to the International Labor Office is as follows:

| Hours per week | Number of workers |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 40 | 24,500 |
| 42 | 800,600 |
| 44 | 305,687 |
| 46 | 8,500 |
| 46½ | 11,590 |
| 47 | 964,224 |
| 48 | 1,409,613 |

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CAUSE HIGH BUILDING COST.

Officers of the Bricklayers' International Union, together with other building trades unions, are dealing effective blows to the claim that wages are responsible for present building costs.

In a recent speech, President Bowen of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union called attention to the "dead values" or inflation in the building industry, which is recognized by responsible contractors.

"State securities commissions for several years back," President Bowen said, "have urged that over-capitalization and 'dead values' be done away with. By this practice the 'value' of structures is doubled and trebled by the stroke of a pen, and as a result of these practices, undreamed-of 'profits' are made by those on the inside.

"Others, and mostly contractors and bankers, say that nearly all commercial purpose buildings, erected for renting purposes alone, unless constructed by the concerns to occupy same, are erected on a gamble, in which the renter pays the price of dead or non-existing values. In these and cases mentioned just above, quarterly dividends are 'made' which would have been considered magnificent had such been issued or paid annually before the war.

"All this is going on while dollar-grabbing promoters shriek that 'high wages compel us to charge high rents.' The man compelled to pay exorbitant rents does not even inquire if this is true, but believes it."

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

Six weeks' contributions to the unemployment insurance trust fund, maintained jointly by employers and employees in the New York cloak industry, totaled \$250,000.

President Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union estimates that the fund will soon reach \$1,600,000.

The fund is to be used for out-of-work benefits. The employer pays into the fund 2 per cent of his business and the worker pays 1 per cent of his wage. The fund is controlled by representatives of the union and the various organizations of employers.

This system was recommended by a commission appointed last summer by Governor Smith, when a tie-up in the industry was threatened. The workers have demanded relief from unemployment, because of the highly seasonal character of this calling. As they are well organized, their complaint was considered by employers, many of whom have been blocked by competitors in their efforts to improve conditions.

The joint action by these unionists and employers indicate the possibilities of collective bargaining and the future of organized industry.

It may be recalled that an agreement was concluded between the Russian Soviet government and certain steamship companies in 1923 concerning the establishment of emigration offices in Russia. The International Labor Office is informed that in view of the small number of Russian emigrants (2,248) who will be allowed to enter the United States in the future as a result of the new Immigration Act, these shipping companies have decided to close their branch offices in Russia, only the main office in Moscow remaining open. Prepaid tickets had already been bought on behalf of Russian emigrants to the extent of \$1,500,000. Most of this money will have to be repaid by the shipping companies. The agreement between the Russian government and the shipping companies will be terminated and the companies intend to continue business on a reduced scale independently of the government.

A friend is a man who cusses the same people you cuss.

LABOR ACT OUTLAWED.

The setting aside of the District of Columbia Rent Regulation Act by the District Court of Appeals recalls Justice Robb's connection with the District of Columbia women's minimum wage case, which was first upheld and then reversed when Justice Robb sat on the case.

Justice Robb wrote the decision invalidating the Rent Regulation Act, which Congress passed in the belief that a housing emergency exists in the nation's capital. Justice Robb holds to the contrary, to the delight of landlords.

The District minimum wage law for women was upheld in June, 1921, and in the same month the court denied a motion that the case be reopened. In that case Justice Robb was unable to sit because of illness. Pursuant to Section 225 of the code, the other justices of the court designated Justice Stafford to take his place.

When Justice Robb recovered and resumed his duties, an application was made to him by opponents of the minimum wage law that he grant a motion that the case be reopened. Chief Justice Smyth dissented, but Justice Van Orsdel, who had previously opposed the law, voted with Robb. The Chief Justice insisted that substitute Justice Stafford should pass on the motion, and quoted decisions without number to uphold his position. In the following language, the Chief Justice practically charged opponents with knowing Robb was against the minimum wage law before he heard the case, and that he was associated with the scheme to reopen the case and then invalidate the law:

"It would seem that the appellants, finding themselves defeated, sought a justice who had not sat in the case, but who, they believed, would be favorable to them, and induced him, by an appeal directed to him personally, to assume jurisdiction and to join with the dissenting justice in an attempt to overrule the decisions of the court. I shall not characterize such practice—let the facts speak for themselves."

By Robb forcing himself into the case in defiance of law, the Court of Appeals reversed its former decision upholding the minimum wage law, and on November 6, 1922, the court held the act unconstitutional.

While the United States Supreme Court, the following year, also held the minimum wage law was illegal, Justice Robb's connection with the case presents an interesting study of court possibilities.

MINERS FILE SUITS.

Union miners have filed suits for \$50,000 damages against the anti-union Brady-Warner Coal Corporation. One suit is for destruction of the miners' hall by company thugs last summer.

E. S. Coulter and his wife ask damages to the amount of \$25,000 because they were evicted from their home by mine guards when Mrs. Coulter was in a delicate condition. The treatment accorded her at that time resulted in sickness that threatened her life. It is alleged that Samuel Brady, president of the coal corporation, was a party to this eviction.

The legal department of the United Mine Workers is preparing to file other suits for damages against coal companies that have taken the law into their own hands. Miners and their families have been evicted at the point of guns or by threats and intimidation. In many cases the scant furniture of these families were thrown on the roadside or destroyed.

The miners are maintaining their stand against coal barons, who are using injunction judges, the police power of the state, mine guards, servile newspapers and other powers to break the spirit of these trade unionists in various sections of West Virginia.

In no state are industrial overlords as brutal,

and nowhere are workers facing such obstacles in their struggle to retain their civil and industrial liberties.

The miners' battle against these conditions is compelling the attention of those who should be the first to protest against wrong. In sentencing Don Chafin, Logan County sheriff and coal operators' gun-man, to two years in the penitentiary for bootlegging, Federal Judge McClintic made this significant statement:

"If I were to go into the field of prophecy I would say that the coming legislature is going to prohibit this system of deputy sheriffs that has prevailed in Logan County and probably in some other counties. I know that it has not been done in the preceding legislatures.

"I felt, after I got complete information, that I was dilatory when I was a member of the state legislature in not attempting to pass these laws there, for I believe I could have done it. Be that as it may, and going off into the difficult and dangerous field of prophecy, I would like the people who have lived under this system of tyranny to realize and know that such a situation can not continue in any portion of this judicial district."

No one is more worthy of contempt than the trade unionist who ignores the union label, card or button when spending money.

Live and think.—Samuel Lover.

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FLORAL ARTISTS
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Makers of Good Glasses

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2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley

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You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls

They guarantee that if the sewing ever rips I'll get a new pair or my money back.

Something to crow about

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS

UNION MADE

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1924

We have long known that a great many employers desired a long workday in order to keep the workers out of mischief and to prevent them from harming themselves, but Punch has this further comment to make on the subject: "Sir Robert Horne, eulogizing work, says that it is the justification of existence, the zest of life, a solace in sorrow, and the glory of mankind. Perhaps this is why so many employers think there's no need to pay much for it."

The protest vote registered for Senator La Follette, amounting to about six millions, two millions more than those cast for Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, has caused those in control of political affairs in this country to open their eyes, though they are still arrogant and confident of their ability to continue dictating policies. An abrupt setback, however, may be in store for them in the very near future if they fail to make radical alterations in their tactics.

Last Monday we were asked if we would, on next Monday, address a class of divinity students on the subject: "What Labor Wants," with particular reference, of course, to what organized labor is striving to gain for the workers. The limitless possibilities of that subject struck us as rather humorous, but we agreed to accept the engagement and confine our discussion to an hour and fifteen minutes and allow about thirty minutes for the students to fire questions at us. Since that time the thought has kept running through our mind that it would be interesting to give an opportunity to members of organized labor to send in to the Labor Clarion their ideas as to "What Labor Wants," and we are here extending an invitation so to do to all those who have opinions of any kind on the subject. We would suggest, however, that those taking advantage of the opportunity confine their discussion to about one thousand words so that space may be available for a greater number of opinions and ideas. If we receive enough responses to the invitation we will start running the stories in the issue of the Labor Clarion of December 5th and continue until all have been used. There will be no restrictions or limitations except as to length of the stories so long as the language is not offensive. Send in your ideas at the earliest possible date.

Income Tax Publicity

The big interests are still bewailing the fact that the law provides for making known to the public the amount of income tax paid by every individual and that there is to be in the future no secrecy concerning it. It is daily becoming more plain that a tremendous drive is to be made upon Congress in favor of repeal not only of the publicity sections of the law but of the law itself. The payment of a tax on incomes has always been objectionable to the big financial interests and up to a few decades ago the United States Supreme Court stood against such a law, having declared such an enactment by Congress in conflict with the Federal Constitution. During the war these interests felt that it would be useless to oppose enactment of a rather high income tax law, so no very strong opposition was offered to it. All the while, however, preparations were being made to have it repealed as soon as the emergency had passed and all sorts of schemes for doing away with it have been presented to Congress during the past two sessions, principal among which was the sales tax, which the progressive forces of the nation succeeded in defeating.

Publication of the taxes paid by many of the country's rich men as well as corporations, however, has brought to light a great many things that have been suspected by the people for some time. These data, for instance showed that some very wealthy individuals paid very small income taxes, while others who were not generally supposed to be very rich paid large amounts. One very noticeable thing was that Harry Sinclair, the oil king of Teapot Dome fame, paid the insignificant amount of \$213, and that John D. Rockefeller, Sr., generally conceded to be the world's richest man, paid \$124,266, while his son paid \$7,435,169. These three items indicate to the people that there is something wrong, but just what it is cannot be very clear to anyone except those who have made the returns. Sinclair, whenever he travels, rides in his own special palace car and sometimes a special train, which would seem to indicate that he must have a very large income annually, yet some working men paid more income tax than did Sinclair. Whether he has found a way of legally evading his just responsibilities in this connection or whether they have been illegally avoided is of little concern. The main thing is that he has not paid anything like the taxes that people feel he should pay. There surely is room here for an investigation and publicity of the facts. If the law is so drawn that evasion is possible, then it should be so amended as to make all men pay the proper amount. If there has been violations of the law then the people should know it and prosecutions should be started at once against the guilty parties. In any event there is need for a thorough and searching investigation into the whole matter, and there is no other work before Congress of greater importance.

Rich men, men who hold vast amounts of property, derive more benefit from government than do those who own little or nothing, and it is altogether right and proper that they should bear a heavier share of the burdens of maintaining government than their less-fortunate fellows. By all means let us have an investigation and a strengthening of the law and no amendment that will in any way weaken it.

The interests that fatten upon secrecy are going to make a big fight for their side of the argument, and unless the other side, the common people, in which class the organized wage workers belong, bend their energies to holding before the members of Congress their side of the question they can expect nothing that will be helpful to them and the Nation generally. This phase of the present situation ought to be taken up by labor publications throughout the United States in order that an active interest may be taken by the rank and file of the workers.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

"God helps those that help themselves," and He helps union men and women because they have sense enough to organize and help themselves. Those who have not sense enough to organize are not very intelligent and are not, therefore, nearly so valuable as workers either to employers or society as a whole. This being true it is to the interest of society to promote organization of the workers and in that way get the best possible results from the exertions of the more intelligent part of the population.

The trade unionist who demands the union label on the things he buys is worth considerably more as an element of progress for the workers generally than is his neglectful brother and he should be given a great deal more credit from the standpoint of a union man than those who do nothing more than pay their dues as a contribution to the betterment of conditions for the uncounted millions who earn their bread as wage workers. He is a real factor in the march toward better things.

It is not improbable that the campaign just closed wherein a great many citizens favored the limiting of the powers of the Supreme Court had an influence upon that Court as at present constituted in bringing about the decision sustaining the constitutionality of that portion of the Clayton Act granting the right of trial by jury in contempt cases growing out of injunctions issued in industrial disputes. All of our courts are made up of human beings and it is simply absurd to assume that judges do not keep their ears to the ground and allow themselves to be swayed in many instances by public sentiment. We had one conspicuous example of that kind in California not so many years ago. When rulings are such as to cause widespread dissatisfaction among a majority of the people the judges know that they have about reached the limit of their arbitrary powers and it is well that they do give heed to the trend of events. Otherwise they might plunge the nation into great difficulty, because, after all, the people in this country are masters.

Some indication of the fight that is ahead for those who believe the amendment to the Federal Constitution giving Congress the right to legislate upon the subject of child labor may be gathered from the fact that the State of Massachusetts, at the recent election, voted against ratification of the amendment. It should be remembered that Massachusetts is a state in which the textile industries play a very large part and that large numbers of children are employed in such mills whether they are in the North or the South. Many people expected the Southern States, because of their mills of this character, to refuse to ratify the amendment, but it was believed that no Northern State would be willing to sacrifice its children to the greed of any set of employers, and the news that Massachusetts has done so will bring a blush of shame to many a face, particularly to the faces of those coming from that cradle of American liberty who are at present residing elsewhere. Organizations in California having affiliations of National scope should use every influence possible to induce their sister locals to get busy and work for ratification of this most worthy amendment in their respective communities. If this is not done there is danger of the amendment failing to get the necessary number of States to approve it. Many legislatures are to meet this winter and there is no time to be lost. Right now is the acceptable time to make the fight if success is to crown the efforts of those who are opposed to the exploitation of children for profit.

WIT AT RANDOM

Doctors operate on boy's head to make better boy of him.—Newspaper headline.

That isn't where our dads operated to make better boys of us.—Pitt Panther.

Mr. Marion Churchman, while driving home from the State Farm, on the Sproule Road, Saturday afternoon, was run into by another automobile. Mr. Churchman suffered a broken front wheel and had his front mud-guard badly bent.—From the Springfield Township (Pa.) Citizen.

"Why did you strike the telegraph operator?" the judge asked the dorky.

"Well, yo' honah," said the culprit, "it was jest like this: I hands him a telegram for mah girl, an' he starts in readin' it. So I jest nachurally ups an' hands him one."—American Boy.

Mr. Bacon—Did you hear those measly roosters crowing this morning early?

Mrs. Bacon—Yes, dear.

Mr. Bacon—I wonder what on earth they want to do that for?

Mrs. Bacon—Why, don't you remember, dear, you got up one morning early, and you crowed about it for a week?—The Watchword (Dayton, Ohio).

Five-year-old Billie at the breakfast table asked for more bacon. There being very little bacon left, his father, without comment, put a piece of toast on his plate, which was accepted in silence.

Finally father said: "Well, Billie, what do you say?"

"I say I want some bacon, and when I get it I am going to say thank you," said Billie.

Wanted—Room and board in private family near Vgn. Ry., for my wife; no children, for about 6 months. Reference Vgn. Ry. yard office.—Classified Ad. in Roanoke (Va.) Times.

"What on earth are you wearing all those coats for?" asked the neighbor.

"Well," was the reply, "I'm going to paint my barn, and the directions on the paint-can say, 'For best results, put on three coats.'"—The Watchword (Dayton, Ohio).

Farmer—An' 'ow be Lawyer Barnes doin', doctor?

Doctor—Poor fellow! He's lying at death's door.

Farmer—There's grit for 'ee—at death's door an' still lyin'!—London Humorist.

Office Boy—I want a little time off to get a haircut.

Boss—What! Get your hair cut on company time?

Office Boy—Sure; it grew on company time.—Life.

A farmer upon his first visit to the city, saw many things which attracted his attention. The thing which fascinated him, however, was a large bank. He saw people rushing in and out in a steady stream, without, apparently, getting any goods, as in the other stores.

He finally ventured to enter the bank and asked the clerk what was sold there.

"Asses' Heads," was the sneering answer.

"My what a business you must do," said the rustic. "I see you have only one left."

"Why do people cry at weddings?"

"Well, I imagine those who have been married themselves start it, and the others join in."

MISCELLANEOUS

KEEP MACHINERY FIT.

You know the model of your car,
You know just what its powers are.
You treat it with a deal of care
Nor tax it more than it will bear.
But as for self—that's different;
Your mechanism may be bent,
Your carburetor gone to grass,
Your engine just a rusty mass.

Your wheels may wobble and your cogs
Be handed over to the dogs.
And you skip and skid and slide
Without a thought of things inside.
What fools, indeed, we mortals be
To lavish care upon a car
With ne'er a bit of time to see
About our own machinery!

—John Kendrick Bangs.

LABOR MAKES GAIN IN CONGRESS.

By William English Walling

(Mr. Walling, noted author, economist and political authority, has made an analysis of the congressional returns especially for International Labor News Service and this newspaper and presents the following conclusions):

The complete returns for the congressional election are now in. In the statement of Republican figures from the New York Tribune we find 242 Republican Congressmen out of 435. Of these exactly 40 are elected with progressive and labor endorsements. These 40 hold the balance of power. Added to the 188 Democrats and five Farmer-Laborites and independents, they control Congress.

In a desperate effort to hide their loss of the election in Congress, reactionary Republican and Democratic newspapers have stated that the Republican Progressives number only 16 or 17. This statement is utterly without foundation.

Labor and its progressive allies have gained more Democratic and independent votes than they have lost in Republican votes. Republican Progressives in Congress have fallen from 63 to 40. Progressive Democrats have increased in number from 105 to 127. Socialists and Farmer-Laborites have increased from 2 to 5. As a result labor has 171 congressmen instead of 170 as in the previous election.

Not only have the Progressives tightened their hold on Congress, but they have put the Democratic party in the third place in ten states. La Follette beats Democrats in California, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In some of these states the Democratic party has practically disappeared.

These results constitute a victory for labor in view of the fact that both of the old parties had been captured by the reactionaries. Such victories in the face of these well-established powerful machines constitute a remarkable and unparalleled achievement. With such results behind it, labor can look forward with absolute confidence to the future. The reactionaries never had a better hope of controlling Congress than they had in this election. There is practically no chance that they will ever regain their control.

UNIONS FEDERATE.

Los Angeles carpenters, and painters' district councils, representing thousands of wage workers, have submitted a proposal to their respective referendums that both crafts pool their common interests and demand the working card of painters and carpenters on every job.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Sunday is the regular meeting day of the Typographical Union, and on that day several matters of interest will come up for consideration by the membership. Word has been received from the employers in the commercial offices to the effect that they desire to negotiate a new scale, effective the first of 1925, and that matter will be discussed at Sunday's meeting. This will make the meeting of particular interest to the job men and they should be present.

Word has been received from Superintendent Daley of the Home that William D. Davis, member of No. 21, who has been a resident of the Home for several years, passed away at that place on November 3. After short funeral services at the Home, the body was cremated and the ashes sent to a son of the deceased, L. B. Davis, in this city. Mr. Davis had been unable to work for the past ten years and a few years ago was admitted to the Home. The cause of death was given as paralysis.

Big Six, New York, has recently completed negotiations in the commercial branch of the industry in that city. The result of the negotiation is a three-year contract calling for \$1 increase each year for three years. The new pay rates are as follows: Oct. 1, 1924, to Sept. 30, 1925—Day shift, \$53 per week; night shift, \$56 per week; third shift, \$59 per week. Oct. 1, 1925, to Sept. 30, 1926—Day shift, \$54 per week; night shift, \$57 per week; third shift, \$60 per week. Oct. 1, 1926, to Sept. 30, 1927—Day shift, \$55 per week; night shift, \$58 per week; third shift, \$61 per week. The hours of work remain the same—44 hours for day work, and night work five nights of eight hours each.

The Isaac Upham Company is the first to send calendars for the new year to their friends and customers. The calendar put out by this company covers the years 1925-1926 and follows their usual style, which is of fairly good size and convenient shape and altogether is a nice piece of work.

Word has been received in this city that the newspaper scale in Fresno has been signed, the final terms of settlement being the same as arrived at in this city. This just about completes the list of cities who benefited by the settlement of the scale in San Francisco, all the larger towns having received the same proportionate increase as was received here. San Jose newspapers have settled with their employees on the same terms, and continued to pay \$3.50 above the scale to those men who were receiving a bonus before the late adjustment.

Los Angeles Union is preparing to open negotiations looking to a raise in the scale of wages paid newspaper workers in that city. Here's wishing you luck, Los Angeles.

Secretary Wm. Darrow of San Jose Union was in the city this week and states the commercial employers of his city have refused to meet the award handed down in the late arbitration case in this city and the case will be arbitrated. Only ten or a dozen men are involved in the arbitration in San Jose.

C. O. Scoville, Seattle, the newly-appointed I. T. U. representative in the Northwest, spent several days in San Francisco in conference with Representative Philip Johnson. Mr. Scoville reports no change in the situation in regard to the P.-I. in Seattle, and states that the fight will be carried on as vigorously it as has been in the past several months, but expects a settlement will be reached before many months roll around.

A visit this week to the new plant of the Dulfer Printing Company on Howard street revealed one of the finest and most modern printing plants in the bay region. Upon moving into the new quar-

ters considerable new material was installed, among which was a Ludlow equipment and an Elrod slug and lead caster.

The Recorder has joined the ranks of Ludlow users and installed one of the latest machines in their plant this week.

The company which owns and operates the Shopping News in this city are busy at present installing equipment of their own in the lower floors of the building owned by the Dulfer Printing Company. A press is nearing completion, and it is stated that upon completion early next spring of contracts with local firms who have been doing the composition and press work, that a complete printing plant will be installed by the Shopping News. The Shopping News will be enlarged and issued as a semi-weekly when they occupy their own office. An Oakland edition is also planned, it is rumored.

Walter E. Brock, well known in this city, writing to President Stauffer, has the following to say regarding conditions in the East, particularly New York: " * * * New York is a good place to visit, but not to live in after spending years in our beautiful California. * * * I visited some of the big shops and to my surprise found them to be very dirty and very poor equipment all the way through. Business has been very slow this last year. There are about 600 idle men, but it has commenced to pick up. * * * The men here work much slower and not with very much system in their work. I will say we are far ahead of them all out West. * * * "

Chronicle News Notes—By H. J. Benz.

The Chronicle's special New Plant Edition was issued on Thursday and the citizens of San Francisco were given a first-hand insight into the workings of one of the most modern and fully equipped newspaper plants to be found. The issue, which contained sixteen pages of illustrations of the various departments and carried a summary of the history of the Chronicle from the day when Mr. M. H. de Young and his brother borrowed a \$20 gold piece to start the wonderful career of the present institution, which was constructed at an estimated cost of \$1,750,000, gave one a vivid idea of the intensive planning that was so successfully carried out.

W. "Professor" Groom is a mighty proud dad these days, having received a clipping from the Portland Oregonian stating that his oldest son, Harold, has been elected vice-president of the Oregon Trust Company, one of the strongest financial institutions in the Northwest, with headquarters in Portland.

W. O. A. "Bill" Trowsell has fully recovered from an illness which deprived the boys of his smiling countenance for the past two months, and is back at work once again, along with fourteen extra pounds. Bill is as elated over being back in such swell new quarters as his friends and fellow workers are in having him return and seeing him look so well.

C. C. Dye, who has been in an Oakland hospital recuperating from a major operation for the past three weeks, sent word the first part of the week that he had left the hospital and would report for duty within two weeks; and being so full of pep as to add that Skipper Wells could figure on laying off four extra men. His co-workers are pleased to learn of Mr. Dye's rapid recovery and are looking forward to having him back in the fold again.

C. "Dick" Schneider, enterprising and ambitious apprentice, had two great wishes fulfilled this week—first, to own a car; second, to be mentioned in the Clarion. It all came about through a lucky "four-bit" piece, and Dick is now the proud owner of a Studebaker of fairly ripe vintage, but nevertheless in running order.

W. "Bill" Ellis, former chairman of the Chronicle chapel, now holding down the same office in

Maintain the working conditions of yourself and fellows by purchasing only union-labeled goods.

There would be no necessity for an "unfair" list if we all did our share in boosting the union label.

Clothes may not make the man, but the better they are the more attention he attracts. Buy the kind that have the union label and get the best.

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY
SCHLUETER'S
FOR SERVICE
Electric Washing Machines—All Makes
2762 Mission Street San Francisco
Phones Mission 390 and 391

SECURE AND PROFITABLE

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

HUMBOLDT BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

LIBERTY  BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here

any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.

"Use Our Night Service"

Market, Mason & Turk Streets

JULIUS S. GODEAU
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
PRIVATE EXCHANGE MARKET 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES

EVERTHING
FOR THE
HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

the Herald chapel, was a welcome visitor last Saturday. Bill says the bonus paid the men by the Vanderbilt newspapers comes in mighty handy, especially as he has joined the ranks of the "Own Your Own Home" party.

Floyd Evans, who has been showing up on the ad room side, pulled his slip the latter part of last week and left for Omaha. Mr. Evans received notice of the serious illness of his father, which necessitated his sudden departure.

Wanted—A mascot; an animal of any size, shape or kind will do. Chairman Mackey got his craving for a mascot through the courtesy of the Spring Valley Water Company. It started last week when the chapel "Roustabout" went back in the stereotyping room to get a drink, the nearest thirst quencher to the Monotype caster being located there. Turning on the faucet he was surprised to see a small lizard come out, but learned upon investigation that life had departed the carcass some time hence. Deciding to take another chance on the same watering hole last Thursday, Mackey was awarded by having a minnow put in its appearance, wiggling around with all the life it possessed. Commanding one of the new blue and white enamel wash pans, Mackey was all enthusiasm at the prospects of having a pet to help pass away the monotonous hours, even foregoing part of his lunch that the little fish might not be hungry and would want to stick around. But, 'tis sad to relate, before eventide Mackey was without a pet; and the office was shy on leads and slugs.

Much excitement prevailed among the day force one day last week, when all of a sudden a report was current to the effect that hijackers were jimmying the locks on the new lockers. Each was waiting for the other to find out, when several, more brave than useful, mustered up courage enough to make an investigation, which disclosed E. J. Thornton, "first page" artist, laboriously and industriously sawing the padlock on his locker in

order to get his two-bits for lunch. Breathing a sigh of relief, the gang was again startled by a melodious voice, but it was only Dave Hughes, last on the scene, who was giving his usual sing-song monotone: "When you'se guys goin' to get to work"; and things settled back to the same old routine.

To the surprise of the ad room force, J. H. "Doc" Harriman broke from the conventionalities of the alley and blossomed out in a striking and semi-becoming uniform. Although Doc admits he is the "sheik" of the cutting department, he bears a remarkable resemblance to the Maharajah of Gwalior, and some of the ad men and ad operators are thinking seriously of adopting the paraphernalia as the standard in design, as Doc's new uniform is such a great improvement over his old one.

"What," asks The Literary Digest, "has become of the 'Man-in-the-Street' who used to do so much talking?" Probably he got married—New York American.

"So you and Dick are to be married? I thought it was a mere flirtation."
"So did he!"—Life.

Let us endeavor so to live that when we come to die even the undertaker will be sorry.—Mark Twain.

Whom the gods would destroy they first equip with the notion that they could lick the world.

Coffee That Is?
MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.
S. C. Trauger, Prop.

Spend your union-earned money where you will receive benefit therefrom—ask for the union label, card and button.

By helping others we help ourselves. Always demand the union label. Look for the shop card and working button.

The States Restaurant
MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

We Pay our workers more to make CLOWN CIGARETTES better
UNION MADE
Axton-Fisher Tob. Co., Inc.
M'rs, Louisville, Ky.

HOME OF HAND TAILORED UNION MADE CLOTHES
\$35.00
2554-56
MISSION STREET
Exceptional Values in Guaranteed All Wool Suits
Complete line of Union Made Furnishings
"WHAT'S NEW WE SHOW"
JOHNSON'S
Next to
New Mission Theatre

HOME OF
GENEROUS CREDIT



Custom Made Suits

On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 Mission Street

UNION MADE

UNION MADE

The First Bank in the
Mission District



THE MISSION BANK

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT -- Security -- No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

Quality First
UNITED STATES LAUNDRY
Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars



SAVE MONEY

by making all
your purchases in
stores located on

MISSION STREET

16th to 26th and Army

Mission St. Merchants Assn.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of November 7, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Grocery Clerks—W. G. Deseppe, vice Elmer E. Locke. From Metal Polishers No. 128—J. Carroll, E. Pfeiffer, E. A. Kemp. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the recent election. Announcement of lecture to be held in Knights of Columbus Hall, Sunday, November 9.

Referred to Executive Committee—Communication from the Photo Engravers' Union, requesting Council to withdraw resolution which was sent to the Daily Herald. Moved that the communication be referred to the Executive Committee; amendment, that it be filed; the chair ruled the amendment out of order; an appeal was taken from the decision of the chair and appeal was sustained. An amendment to the amendment was made to refer the communication to the Photo Engravers' Union and the resolution to the Executive Committee; the amendment to the amendment and the amendment were lost, and the original motion to refer to the Executive Committee was carried.

Referred to Committee on Education—From the American Federation of Labor relative to the week beginning November 17, designated as Educational Week.

Request Complied With—From the Theatrical Federation—Stating that the Casino is now under new management and is fair to organized labor and requested that the Council remove the Casino from the Unfair List.

Communication from J. L. Kerchen, Director Workers' Education, University Extension Division, submitted to the Council for acceptance a pre-view of the film entitled the "New Disciple." Moved that the Council accept the offer and that it be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock, November 21; motion carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegates O'Connell and Johnson, relative to the death of Judge Dooling and that we extend sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolution reads:

Whereas, The services of an honest and upright judge are among the most useful and honorable to be rendered in public office, and this community and state in the judicial career of Maurice T. Dooling, late judge of the federal district court, have been blessed with a judge pre-eminently worthy the honor of being named as an honest and upright judge; and

Whereas, Maurice T. Dooling was a man of unpretentious and unblemished character, learned in the law, considerate and kind, a judge who weighed the human as well as the legal claims of litigants in the balance of justice, and who sought in every case to temper the blind asperities of the law with the enlightened demands of justice and mercy, with the end in view of making the law and the courts not only respected among men, but also active instruments for civic righteousness and human betterment; and

Whereas, Among his many important decisions disposing of vexatious problems of law and justice, Judge Dooling rendered great and invaluable service to the cause of organized labor by his courageous and flawless interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust act in the litigation between the building trades mechanics and the Industrial Association and the Builders' Exchange in this city, establishing freedom of interstate commerce in building materials and thereby defeating the lawless aims of local monopolies to destroy labor organizations in the local building industry, a service standing as a monument to Maurice T. Dooling's love of humanity and fair play in all relations between capital and labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this seventh day of November, 1924, that we honor the memory of Federal Judge Maurice T. Dooling and mourn his loss; that we tender sympathy and condolences to his bereaved family, and that, as a further token of respect, this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Council, and copies thereof forwarded to the family of the deceased, the local and state building trades councils, and the labor press.

Reports of Unions—Street Carmen—Thanked the Council for assisting in adopting charter amendments at recent election. Theatrical Federation—Reported that the Casino was now fair; Western Vaudeville Managers now operating it; it is 100 per cent union.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The chair introduced Mr. Wm. Higby, representing the Community Chest, who addressed the Council on how the physically handicapped man is being helped.

New Business—Moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to make arrangements for the proper celebration of the 38th anniversary of the Council; carried.

Receipts—\$196.05. **Expenses**—\$293.07.

Council adjourned at 11:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

ARBITRATION ADVOCATE IS DEAD.

William L. Douglas, well-known shoe manufacturer, who died recently, was one of the first business men to advocate arbitration in industrial disputes. As a member of the Massachusetts legislature he introduced the bill creating the state board of conciliation and arbitration. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union signed their first arbitration agreement with Mr. Douglas. This was the beginning of the union's arbitration policy. "William L. Douglas achieved a renowned success and received the highest political honors from the citizens of his state, but we love best to think of him as a pioneer and a steadfast friend and champion of arbitration of industrial disputes, and a sincere believer in the principle of collective bargaining," writes Editor Baine of the Shoe Workers' Journal. "If there is more honor than that to be paid to any employer who has passed to the great beyond we do not know how to express it."

Remember that two-thirds of promotion consists of motion.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

IT PAYS TO BUY

BENDER'S SHOES

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

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Martha Washington Shoes Buster Brown Shoes

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

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"Guaranteed to Outwear two Ordinary Pair"

We carry a complete run of
all size of this well-known
and well-made overall.

DAVIS' DEPT. STORE
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

"How did you like the queer little Chinese back-scratchers I gave you for Christmas?"

"Gracious, Mary! Were those back-scratchers? And here I've been making poor Abe eat his salad with them!"—Exchange.

In my southern home town two negroes were lamenting the high cost of living, and one said to the other:

"Well, I has po' (pork) and grits fer dinner—I poke my feet under de table and grits my teeth."—Forbes.

Undine, aged eight, had been given a ring as a birthday present, but, much to her disappointment, no one of the guests at dinner noticed it. Finally, unable to withstand their obtuseness or indifference, she exclaimed:

"Oh, dear, I'm so warm in my new ring!"—Exchange.

"Go to father!" she said, when he asked her to wed,

For she knew that he knew that her father was dead,

And she knew that he knew of the life dad had led, And she knew that he knew what she meant when when she said:

"Go to father!"

"Do you think that Professor Kider meant anything by it?"

"What?"

"He advertised a lecture on 'Fools.' I bought a ticket and it said 'Admit One.'"

Professor—I am going to speak on liars today. How many of you have read the 25th chapter of the text?

Nearly every student raised his hand.

Professor—Good! You are the very group to whom I wish to speak. There is no 25th chapter.

A salesmanlike looking inspector was surprised to find a dirty roller towel in the washroom. Indignantly he said to the landlord:

"Don't you know that it has been against the law for years to put up a roller towel?"

"Sure, I know it," replied the proprietor, "but no ex-posto law goes in Kansas, and that there towel was put up before the law was passed."

"I just stopped in to tell you," began the man at the complaint desk of the gas company, "that my gas stove blew up yesterday."

"Tell your troubles to a plumber," growled the surly clerk. "That's no fault of ours—you got no kick here."

"Oh, I'm not kicking," replied the customer cheerfully, as he opened the door. "Only I thought I'd tell you that your blamed old slot meter back-fired at the same time, and I haven't been doing anything but pick up silver quarters all over the cellar ever since. Good day!"—American Legion Weekly.

A certain canny Scotsman had carried on a courtship of long duration without definitely committing himself. The girl, if she worried herself at the long probation, gave no sign until one morning her tardy lover, thumbing a small notebook, said: "Maggie, I hae been weighing up your guid points, and I hae already got to ten. When I get a dozen I'm goin' tae ask ye the fatal question."

"Weel, I wish ye luck, Jock," answered the maiden. "I hae also gotten a wee book, and I've been puttin' doon your bad points. There are nineteen in it already, and when it reaches the score I'm goin' tae accept the blacksmith!"—Western Christian Advocate.

GIFTS TO INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

Many Governments are contributing gifts to the new building which is being prepared for the offices of the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland. It will be remembered that the Swiss Government donated a tract of land on the lake front at Geneva for the purpose of erecting this building thereon.

The Office has been informed that the British Parliament will be asked to donate four thousand pounds, which will be used for the furnishings of the room in which the Governing Body meets. The Canadian Government has made a contribution of all the doors necessary for the main floor of the building. The architect has already been submitted samples of various Canadian woods and is preparing the specifications for the necessary doors.

The Government of Denmark will present an object of art from the Royal Danish Porcelain factory in Copenhagen. Finland will give a mural painting for the entrance hall.

France has decided to present a Gobelin tapestry for the decoration of the Governing Body room.

The Netherlands will give a painting by Ferdinand Bolle. Switzerland has decided to present two stone figures for the main entrance. Three well-known Swiss artists have been invited by the Swiss Government to submit designs.

Several other suggestions of gifts have been made by responsible representatives of other Governments, but these are the ones which have been officially notified to the Office up to the present.

MILK SALESMEN UNITE.

Rochester, N. Y., milk salesmen and dairy workers have organized, and are chartered by the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.



7 BUILDINGS - 22 FLOORS

GOOD FURNITURE
LOWEST PRICES
LIBERAL TERMS

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

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MISSION STREET
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BECOMING HAT

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Supreme values at \$3.50 to \$15.00.
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SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1924

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Assets..... | \$93,198,226.96 |
| Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds..... | 3,900,000.00 |
| Employees' Pension Fund..... | 446,024.41 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| MISSION BRANCH..... | Mission and 21st Streets |
| PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... | Clement St. and 7th Ave. |
| HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... | Haight and Belvedere Streets |
| WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... | West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St. |

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FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

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SPECIAL SHOES

Built for the purpose in Super-quality,
Calf, Black, Tan, Brown! Double Soles!
Waterproof insert to keep out the damp.
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San Francisco's
Union
Shoe Stores

Brief Items of Interest

During the past week not a single death has been reported in San Francisco trade union circles, unusual as this report may seem. There may have been members of unions who passed away, but none have been reported.

David Hardy, member of the Executive Board of the Labor Council, has, during the week, received recognition at the hands of the Board of Education of this city, in that he has been appointed to look after the business affairs of the board in connection with high schools. For more than a year Mr. Hardy has been Dean of boys at the Commercial High School. During the war Hardy served as a Captain of Artillery in the United States Army, and he is at present a Lieutenant-Colonel in the California National Guard.

At the next meeting of the Labor Council an interesting motion picture will be given by the Extension Division of the University of California dealing with a labor subject. The Council has made the picture a special order of business at 9 o'clock on that evening.

Saturday evening, November 22d, the Molders' Union will give an anniversary celebration in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple. At this meeting Thanksgiving turkeys will be given away and

those fortunate enough to get one will save some money, as indications are that turkey prices will be high before the holiday. The Molders are always out in the lead in matters of this kind.

William Ford Higby of the Tuberculosis Society addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council in the interest of the Community Chest. He called attention to the activities of the Chest, explained its manner of handling the funds collected for relief and urged the delegates to the Council to lend every assistance to the organization because of the good work being done by it. The drive for funds will start in January.

We are living in an age when brains count no matter what place in the scheme of things you occupy, whether you be a mechanic, a laborer, a farmer, the cultivation of your brain power is worth while in a purely material way. The more you learn about the things that have to do with your means of earning a living the better off you will be in the end. The officers of unions should equip themselves in every way to render the best possible service to their organizations—and the opportunities to do this are plentiful for those who keep their eyes open and look about them.

BOXING

Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

CHILD LABOR IN COTTON FIELDS.

The State Labor Commissioner, Walter G. Mathewson, is pressing on the vigorous campaign against child labor in the cotton fields of the Imperial Valley, which was begun by the Labor Department during September last.

Numerous arrests were made recently by Stanley M. Gue, Deputy Labor Commissioner, who has been instructed by Mr. Mathewson to prosecute all violators of the child labor law in the Imperial Valley.

The cotton growers arrested by Mr. Gue were: R. E. Stevens, charged with employing Aida Burrola, 8 years old, Eva Burrola, 10 years, and Enoch Burrola, 15 years; J. J. Clark, charged with employing William Walker, 6 years old, Ethel Walker, 12 years, and Laura Walker, 14 years; David N. Dow, charged with permitting Donald Hernandez, 7 years old, Thomas Hernandez, 9 years, and David Hernandez to work in the cotton fields; while J. D. Rhoads was charged with employing Juan Cota and Alfonso Cota, aged 12 and 9, respectively.

The offenders of the child labor law were arraigned before Justice W. E. Henson of Laguna township; they pleaded guilty and were fined an aggregate sum of \$710.00.

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics," said Mr. Mathewson, "will continue vigorous enforcement of the child labor law throughout the state. The law provides that children of school age must attend school while school is in session, and the law must be obeyed."

UNIONS VITAL TO TOILERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Works councils, economic councils, chambers of labor, and a host of other modern institutions which have been offered as a substitute for trade unionism are worthless for the workers unless they are buttressed by organized labor, declares the second Congress of Christian Unions of Textile Workers recently held in Strasbourg.

The concluding paragraph of the resolution on this subject reads:

"These institutions will be able to carry out the duties allotted to them only if they remain in close contact with the trade union organization, whose power must in no case be undermined by their formation. The trade unions are more necessary than ever to workers' representatives as a source of that knowledge and advice required by them to carry their work to a successful conclusion, and as a means of protection against reprisals. It is clearly shown by the report submitted to the congress that works councils which have not maintained close contact with the trade union organizations have been rapidly reduced to a state of impotence, and that when, on the contrary, a policy of mutual co-operation and goodwill has been followed by those organizations, results of the greatest benefit to the workers and the national economy have been achieved."

The union label teaches us to forget the mistakes of the past and press on to success in the future.

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